THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year..... $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 284. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Transfer of Luxembourg!

FRENCH RECRUITS!

Paris to be Stormed!

NAVAL MOVEMENTS!

Parliament Called!

NEUTRAL POWERS AND FRANCE!

Peace Terms Proposed!

RUMORS AND NEWS!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

THE TRANSFER OF LUXEMBOURG.

LONDON, December 19.—The Bishop of Luxembourg, on the part of the inhabitants, thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language, denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Russia.

BERLIN, December 18.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says Bismarck's circular of the 3rd inst., concludes as follows: Prussia is freed from the obligations of neutrality respecting Luxembourg and has liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality.

The people of Luxembourg will vote unanimously in favor of the independence of the Duchy.

TROOPS TO BE RELEASED.

DUBLIN, December 18.—The *Irish Times* announces, on authority of a letter from Gladstone, that the immediate release of the Fenians, in prison in Great Britian, is decided upon.

THE GERMANS REPULSED BY CHAUSSY.

BORDEAUX, December 18.—The Prussians are leaving the Valley of Cherand and concentrating on the Loire again. They attacked Chauzey vigorously again but were repulsed.

RECRUITS FOR THE FRENCH.

Near one thousand Kabyle horsemen landed at Toulon and they will join the French armies. The Mobiles who went to Algeria to replace the regular troops, will return to France, and a portion of the National Guard will go to Algeria.

DEPUTATION RECEIVED.

LONDON, December 19.—A deputation of the North German Reichstag were received grandly at Versailles, where a banquet was given by the King.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS IMMINENT.

The bombardment of Paris is liable to commence at any moment.

The Prussian supplies and ammunition have been fully recruited.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT BANISHED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the foreign papers a summary of President Grant's letters to the Czar concerning the joint mediation between Prussia and France, has been handed his passports. Obnoxious was considered personal, and therefore its publication was an offence and a personal insult to the Czar.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

COPENHAGEN, December 17.—A dispatch to-day from Pillau announcing that the five French frigates which recently passed the Sound had arrived and the great belt, has been sighted off that port. Pillau is only twenty-five miles from this city, and there is consequently considerable alarm felt. It is believed, however, that the preparations made to meet the enemy are ample.

EVACUATION OF AMIENS.

LONDON, December 18—evening.—The Germans have evacuated Amiens and retired to the northward, but it is announced that it is their intention to return soon.

REPORTED CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS.

The Germans are reported to have captured Blois, in the Department of Loire. Twenty thousand Germans have passed Chalcoy. General Feldtecte has advanced beyond Amiens.

RUMORS DENIED—PARIS QUIET.

BORDEAUX, December 18.—Many journals have asserted that there have been conferences between and that Gustave Flourens and Blanqui shot. The government page no attention to these reports. Semi-official advices state that Paris was quiet, and animated with but one sentiment, that of common defense.

ENCOURAGING REPORT.

The reports from the front in the east and south of France are good. There has been some excitement here, owing to the premature publication of false news over the forged statement of H. Gambetta, the purpose being apparently to cause a reaction by the dissemination of news unfavorable to France and the consolidation of the east, pursuant to a recent declaration of the Emperor William, simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was soon denounced, however, that it was a Prussian device. It is a noticeable fact that the opposition journals are more bitterly violent toward the Prussians than ever. A great meeting held here yesterday, was addressed by M. Gambon and others. The common theme of the French was declared the country to the last resolved a most remarkable enthusiasm.

UP IN A BALLOON.

An Aid-de-Camp to General Trochu, has escaped from Paris in a balloon. Darting his passage he rose directly the positions of the investing forces. Bettenler is greatly excited. The people are talking arms and no great is the number of troops going forward that the roads are almost closed to public travel.

PARLIAMENT TO ASSEMBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—It is understood that Parliament will meet on the 9th of February, when the army and navy estimates will be hastily submitted. The Queen has gone to Osborn.

POWER TO BE RESTORED.

Dispatches from Versailles announce that Count Von Bismarck has issued an order directing the departure of the Knights of Malta out of the limits of the district surrounding Versailles and Paris. This matter is regarded as timely, as it enables the armies to procure food and will assist in the military operations.

RETURN TO BE ASKED.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has issued orders for the arrest of the citizens who remained in the city of Orleans when the Germans left. They are charged with a treacherous plot.

A PROGRESS PROPHESIED.

The Berlin *Post*, in an editorial reports that the neutral powers will probably suggest to the Peace Congress about to assemble, a proposition to terminate the war on the terms proposed by Germany, viz: The Unconditional surrender of Paris and submission of the French people.

REPORTED INTERVENTION.

Prince Henry of Lichtenstein, the next to Prussian ambassador at Constantinople, has been ordered to Paris, to confer with Jules Favre, concerning the alleged intervention of the Russian government in behalf of Germany. The Russian minister to Berlin, Count Von Oubril, has been ordered to Versailles and Paris. This matter is regarded as timely, as it enables the armies to procure food and will assist in the military operations.

RETURN TO BE ASKED.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has issued orders for the arrest of the citizens who remained in the city of Orleans when the Germans left. They are charged with a treacherous plot.

A PROGRESS PROPHESIED.

The Berlin *Post*, in an editorial reports that the neutral powers will probably suggest to the Peace Congress about to assemble, a proposition to terminate the war on the terms proposed by Germany, viz: The Unconditional surrender of Paris and submission of the French people

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* has donned a new dress and looks quite fresh and handsome.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S speeches are not relished in Alabama, by his fellow Democrats. They think his efforts are stupid and calculated to ruin Democracy.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "That Senator Schurz and Governor Brown had a right to do what they did will be denied only by slaves." According to this there are only about 40,000 more freemen than slaves in Missouri.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* informs the Democracy that, "it must quit groping in the catacombs of dead theories and dead issues." The advice may be good, but it is cruel; for if adopted, Democracy would be found dead in the catacombs, along with its dead theories and dead issues.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* is disgusted with General Butler's amnesty bill. It says there is too much "contrition" about it and it is insulting to every Southern man. We cannot see that there is any necessity for the South to take advantage of amnesty unless it desires to do so. If it is too proud to be penitent, it ought to be too proud to accept amnesty at all.

THE Atlanta *Intelligencer* takes strong ground against the address of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia. It says that the assertion that the Democratic party would not take away the political rights of the Negroes if they could, will tend to disarm Northern Democrats who have manfully opposed the conferring of political rights on the Negroes.

WHILE every preparation is being made at Windsor Castle for the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn, we are informed that the health of the Princess is so bad that no less than four medical gentlemen accompanied her from Scotland to Windsor Castle. There are just three too many medical gentlemen with her, for the good of her health.

A SHORT and certain method is said to have been discovered in Indiana for reducing a refractory jury man to terms. Eleven of the jurors having made up their minds one way, and one juror having made up his mind directly the other way, he was reasoned into an agreement with the eleven, by one of them knocking him down with a chair. A verdict was rendered shortly afterwards without a dissenting voice, and justice vindicated.

THE Missouri *Republican* says: "Among the many pernicious political fashions introduced and practiced by the Radical party, none has attained more rascally prominence than the business of contesting elections." "Rascally" Democratic frauds at elections have become so "perniciously" fashionable that the Radical party were compelled to contest the election of Democrats, in order that the popular voice might not be misrepresented.

IN these days of sensational items, all we receive must be taken *cum grano salis*. Yet, even if untrue, it is quite refreshing to enjoy for a few days the idea that King Amadeus establishes at the outset a spirit of retrenchment, by returning to the beggarly coffers of Spain one-half the appanage of the Crown, amounting to twenty millions of dollars. This fact, or at least the rumor of this being the fact, may give to the English Parliament strength to refuse the immense liberalities of the Queen to her daughters.

THE SENATE in adopting the old system of postponements, without bringing bills to a final decision, has not taken into consideration the present temper of the people. The bill abolishing the franking-privilege passed the House. It has been postponed by the Senate. If this is one of the old steps towards securing its defeat, the Senate will be no gainer by the delay. A general dissatisfaction pervades the community over these trifling attempts to shift responsibility, and the sooner these efforts cease, the better.

THERE seems to be a dispute in New Jersey over the question whether Cortlandt Parker is a candidate in good faith for the office of United States Senator The Trenton *Gazette* says he is only brought forward for the purpose of giving his name prominence in connection with the position, while the Newark *Courier* insists that he is a candidate, and that his friends will spare no efforts to secure his election. We believe the Trenton *Gazette* to be correct, and that the field is open to the contest between Frelinghuysen and Walsh.

IT is asserted that a bargain has been struck between Governor Hoffman and Mr Pendleton, in which it is agreed that Mr. Pendleton is not to appear as a Presidential aspirant in the Democratic National Convention. In return, Governor Hoffman is to appoint him to the English Mission, or as Secretary of State. We think the law would annul this agreement, on the application of either party, on the ground that there was no consideration. When Hoffman is President, Pendleton is to be Secretary of State. In the meantime Pendleton and Hoffman will both probably die.

WE learn that there is not the least ground for the rumor that Secretary Boutwell intends to resign. That the impression has been spread abroad through the desires of certain parties who really wish for the retirement of Mr. Boutwell, believing that they can secure certain self interests with more certainty should a change be made. There are men opposed to the collection of any more taxes than just sufficient to pay the current expenses, without reducing the debt one dollar, who advocate a change. Reverse reformers would also be pleased to have Mr. Boutwell resign, while "professional correspondents," who deal in sensational items, cheerfully relate for the public what the wishes of interested parties may desire, but which, we are assured, have no foundation in fact.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

An election will take place to day in the First Congressional District of the city of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Watts. Upon the result of this election rests the future of Republicanism in the State of Pennsylvania. A responsibility of no ordinary character therefore is on the citizens of that District, and on them are turned not only the eyes of the people of our State, but of the whole Union. The nominations made by both parties are of good men, but this should not induce a single Republican to be indifferent to the result. Independent of the fact that party power in the State requires the election of a Republican, there are other weighty reasons why every Republican in that District, should take upon himself the effort to elect Mr. Lyndall.

We have been told for months that Republicanism is dead. That its mission is ended, and that out of its ashes a new party would spring to power. If such should be the fact, which we most emphatically deny, there is still an urgent reason and necessity for the election of a Republican. No new progressive party can spring from the loins of Democracy. It is an effete organization, that like old age, boasts of its youth and of the days when it was in its prime, and regards those hours as the halcyon days of the Republic. We candidly think no greater calamity could befall the nation than the domination of Democracy. Not because it would sweep Republicanism from the face of the land, but because its nerves are shattered, its courage dead, and itself nothing but a mere wreck of its old splendor, without a drop of vitality, save here and there a little current of young blood coursing in its withered veins. Its name keeps it together, and has done so for the past ten years. It is the virtue of the father making respectable the reputation of an unworthy child.

We do not write these words in spleen or anger, but because they are true. A new party must arise, if it comes at all, from out of the Republican party, mingled with the little youth and energy, that is sadly out of place, in the Democratic ranks. The election of a Democratic State Senator will make this an utter impossibility. Once in power the withered hand will turn back times dial to the hour of its youth, and as long as the country will permit it, will stop all progress, that it may coquette with the past.

No leader in the Republican party can ally himself with Democracy for any other reason than to satisfy the cravings of his political ambition. So wide apart are the two parties, the one with its progressive ideas, and the other with a desire to go backward and unmake history, that no man who has hitherto fought the good fight, can now espouse the present Democracy through principle. For Democracy is but "the echo of a long lost name" and Democratic eulogies over Jefferson and Madison, are butribald jokes scrawled on their epitaphs.

For our State to pass into its hands would prevent the organization of any new party, even if such were required. The single fact that Democracy has not been able to lift itself from the slough in which it has been wallowing for the past ten years, is sufficient evidence of what may be expected from it in the future. If a reform is needed, no one need look to it, for such result, as its only idea of reform is, to live lazily on the glory of the dead, not on the virtuous energy of its present life.

With the election of Mr. Lyndall, however, every opportunity is offered for shaping current events into whatever progressive channel the industry and energy the nation may require. We regard this as a most important feature of the election on Tuesday. Allegheny county, with a Democratic nominee, upright, honest, manly, a good soldier and talented gentleman, with a division in the Republican ranks under the cry of reform nominating a Republican, capable, talented, and of undoubted integrity, rallied around the standard of the regular Republican organization and placed in the Senate Chamber of the State a regular Republican nominee. The First District has no greater work before it than had Allegheny county, and if it has adopted equal energy and activity, Mr. Lyndall will be elected.

REDUCTION OF OFFICE FEES.

At the late election in the county of Allegheny, the Republican organization stood upon the platform of entrenchment and reform. The resolutions of the Convention were not trifles, gotten up merely to secure victory and then to be forgot ten as soon as success was secured. The citizens of the county were assured that the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, would carry out their wishes in this respect, and every individual nominee pledged himself to do so. Without these assurances, the regular ticket could not have been elected, and the confidence in the performance of the promises then made must not be abused. If the legislative nominees on the regular ticket are permitted to act untrammelled, we feel satisfied that they will strictly carry out these pledges. They will, however, find that a thousand technical points will be raised, some having every appearance of equity, and some that are based solely and entirely on the grounds of favoritism. To the last character of interference there should be not the slightest concession. No matter who it may strike, whether a personal friend or antagonist, reform should unhesitatingly be pursued. Any dereliction in this respect, will find no palliation in any such miserable excuse, but on the contrary, the violation of a public pledge for such impure reasons, should, and will be universally condemned.

With reference to the other point, (equity), it can only arise where an appeal is made on the ground, that the new law ought not to be retrospective in its character, so as to be made to take effect before the terms of the present incumbents expire. This argument can not in any manner be applied, however, to those elected on the platform adopted by the late regular Republican convention. They sought the office with the full knowledge that official fees were to be reduced, and a fixed salary adopted in the future. There would be, therefore, no equity in their claiming they should be allowed the same remuneration as those who preceded them, nor no justice in the demand that the law should begin to take effect at the end of their term. Having been elected on a platform of retrenchment and reform, taken this ground before the people, and succeeded by assuming to favor the reduction of official fees, they have not the slightest equity in the demand that their fees should not be reduced during their term.

There were, however, incumbents at the time of the late election, and whose terms of office have not yet expired. We shall be content if our members reduce the fees of these offices, to take effect at the end of the term of the present officials. This would be our opinion if the present incumbents were Democrats, not Republicans, for we look only to the individual incumbent, and not to his political status, in this question. They were elected under a condition of affairs, by which their yearly returns were much larger than the proposed reduction. Whether too large or not is not the question. These returns were regular official fees, and every cent was honestly received. Relying on this income, they may have been induced to enter into monied negotiations, that were honestly made under the then existing state of affairs, that, should a reduction of their fees now be made, they would be utterly unable to meet. This would be dishonoring a man who had committed no offence, and only entered into obligations which, at the time they were made, his office gave him the right to incur. Lands or houses may have been bought, with money paid down, and the balance secured by outstanding bonds and mortgages, which it was proper to have purchased and secured under the old rule, but which, should his present fees be reduced, would turn him out of house and home, and rob him of all he possessed.

We do not know that any official is in that position, but we do know that he might readily be, under the inducements heretofore held out by his annual returns, to make purchases and provide a home for the future. But we cannot enter into his domestic life, and if we could, would have no right to make distinctions between old incumbents should we find some it would ruin, and others it would not. The principle is the whole question before us, and we frankly believe, looking at the evils that might arise under a sudden reduction of the office fees of old incumbents, that the spirit and the letter of the resolutions of the Republican convention will be carried out, by making the law take effect for all new incumbents at once, and for those offices already filled at the time of election, at the expiration of the term of the present officials. In this way no possible harm could arise to any individual, and a just and equitable retrenchment will be effected.

IF THE RUMOR be true, that King Amadeus is so earnestly desirous of securing peace with Cuba that he has sent an agent to New York city to ascertain Cuban terms, the prospect for Cuba is certainly hopeful. Yet we are unable to see why he should need any information on this point. Cuba must have absolute independence, or all the blood spilled in her cause has availed nothing. Spain, too, we would think, had lived long enough with the Cuban thorn in her side, to be anxious to get relieved. If concessions were made by both parties, that did not amount to independence, peace would not last one quarter of a century. Cuba would be up again in arms before that time had elapsed, and the same long scene of horror would have again to be gone through. It has been the history of that island heretofore, and will be hereafter unless Cuba is independent of Spain.

BRIEF TOPICS.

A SUCCESSFUL GAMBLER

Mr. A. W. Dimock, a boyish looking Wall street broker, of but twenty-six years of age, is the owner of three-fourths of the capital stock (nominally estimated at $4,000,000) of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. He is also owner of over $1,000,000 worth of real estate in Elizabeth, New Jersey. During the last two years, he has built, on his Elizabeth property, over thirty palatial residences, which, as soon as completed, he has sold to rich young fellows like himself, and has realized large profits on them, besides establishing a delightful colony. He has innumerable other enterprises on hand, which he manages with consummate skill. Five years ago he went to New York, a penniless young clerk, the son of a Baptist clergyman in Nova Scotia. Three years ago he failed for $1,000,000, owing to certain losses, but in the meantime, he has not only retrived his fortunes and prosecuted his enterprise, but has honorably discharged the debts from whose payment he was legally released. He is very charitable, and has lately built and given to the Baptists of Elizabeth a large and handsome church He is a man of ideas and literature, and his house at Elizabeth is a resort for poets, authors, wits and people of genius. At the same time he is as gay and boyish in spirit as in appearance.

THAT STRANDED VESSEL.

The Ship in the Colorado Desert still continues to excite interest in San Francisco, particularly as an exploring party of four persons has just returned from a search after this wonder. As was the case with previous explorers, this party did not succeed in reaching the ship, but only managed to obtain a view of it through a field glass. The leader of this party, who, it is stated, is a man of veracity and good sense, says that he found the ship about forty-five miles southwest of Dos Palmos station and the Cavassone lake, precisely at the spot where it had been reported to be by the Indians and travelers. The party had traveled five days and four nights on thirty-six gallons of water for four men and five animals, and was forced to return without succeeding in the object of the exploration. The leader of the party, however, pushed on before his companions, traveling all night on foot, and tormented with a raging thirst, and only went far enough to assure himself that the ship actually existed. He says that he saw the ship distinctly through his glass, about a mile and a half distant. The ship appears to be two hundred and fifty feet long, and lies on her beam ends, with the bow, bowsprit and stern well above the sand. This indefatigable explorer has started out again for the fossil ship, taking with him several barrels of water and planks to cross the soft mud of Cavassone lake.

AN AIR SHIP.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has the following:

We spoke a short time since of a balloon in the form of a cigar, which is in form of construction at San Francisco. It is now said that M. Dupuy de Lome, the celebrated engineer, has expounded to the Academy of Sciences, a system, of which he is the author, for directing balloons. According to this system the balloon has the form of an egg, carrying at each extremity a rod, to which the boat is suspended by shrouds. At the back a triangular sail, which can be set with ropes, acts as a rudder. The moving power is the screw, set in motion by men. About four men will be required for this work. The screw, instead of turning with the axis, turns freely upon a fixed horizontal axis. The wings consist of a framework of wood, covered with silk. In order to avoid the loss of ballast necessary for ascending and the loss of gas necessary for descending, M. de Lome places in the lower part of his balloon an apparatus analogous to the air-bladder of a fish. It is a species of air-bladder, in which a pump compresses the air to make the balloon heavy; a valve allows the air to escape in order to lighten the aerostat. With this apparatus it is claimed that a speed of from five to six miles an hour can be obtained. The direction of the balloon is the resultant of two forces—that of the wind and that of the motor. If the wind comes from the south, instead of going straight to the north, the aeronaut will be able to go either to the northeast or the northwest, at an angle of from 30 to 45 degrees, according to the strength of the wind.

FAME.

A correspondent, writing of Longfellow, tells this: One day a kindly old gentleman, whose sympathies had come down from a former generation, evidently, rang the poet's door bell, and was shown in to the master of the house. "Is this house Washington's headquarters?" he asked. "Yes," the poet kindly answered. "Well, I heard so, and I came to take a look at the place." "You are very welcome," was the reply, and the simple-minded old stranger was shown through the chambers, up stairs and down, very courteously by the poet himself, and his appetite for historical associations was granted, when, finally, he turned to Mr. *Longfellow* and expressed his satisfaction and thanks, was interested sufficiently in his polite host to ask, simply: "What is your name?" "My name is Longfellow." "Long—fellow—Longfellow? Well, now I did hear of a man of that name down in Bil-rick-ey (Billerica). Are you any kin to him?"

A CANARY BIRD.

An incident really deserving the epithet of tragic comic took place lately at Antwerp. Madame, a young married woman, had a canary, which Monsieur, her young husband, had neglected to feed, a forgetfulness which to the grief and rage of the lady resulted in the death of the pet. Resolved, however, on retribution, she began, so soon as her first access of grief was spent, upbraiding her lord and master with bitter reproaches, and presently, on his adding fuel to the flame, dashed a pot of milk upon the floor. This was followed by a general course of crockery on both sides, and at length Madame went so far as to take a very effective shot with a fragment at Monsieur, who presently was bathed in blood. On seeing this the woman rushed from the house shrieking, "I have murdered my husband," and positively threw herself into the river, but a boatsman hauled her out just as the husband came panting to the rescue. Like the fairy stories it all ends very happily, for the two fools returned home, where the husband, who lit a big fire to dry her, will now probably recognize the soundness of the advice, "Never quarrel with your wife, as you will only have to make it up, and pay for the reconciliation."

CREED OF THE BISHOP OF NATAL.

Bishop Colenso writes to an intimate friend in Natal: "I duly received your letter, and read it with the deepest interest. As to the questions you put to me, though I have always refused, and always shall, to give an answer to those who demand from me a profession of my faith, yet to a Christian brother like yourself, writing in so loving a spirit, I must say something which (under God) may help to quiet and comfort your mind. I believe fully in the Divinity of Christ—that in Him God was manifested in the flesh, that Divine in the human. I believe also fully in the atonement of Christ, that 'God was in Christ reconciling (atoneing) the world unto Himself, not imputing our trespasses unto us.' But I need hardly say that in explaining my views, both on the Incarnation and Atonement, I should not at all agree with many (so called) 'orthodox' preachers and writers; and I do not believe that our salvation depends on our having an orthodox creed, but on our faith working in our life by love. The Master has said, 'Blessed are the meek, the merciful, and the pure in heart,' not 'Blessed are those who keep whole and undefiled all the articles of the Athanasian creed.'"

ANOTHER RETIRED MONARCH.

From South America we have received late, and, in the newspaper phrase, interesting intelligence. It is a peculiarity of South American news that it is always the same yesterday, to day and forever. Thus, in reading that Bolivia and Ecuador are in a state of revolution, and have, by their respective governments, been declared under martial law, we only seem to be retailing a well-known fact; for revolution appears to be the normal condition of the South American republics.

An imitator of Napoleon III. has met with a fate similar to that of his imperial exemplar. Orelie I. King of the Araucanians, a tribe of Chili, was a French adventurer, who had gained a remarkable ascendency over the noble savages of that clime, and had by a successful coup d'etat made himself their king. Like Napoleon, however, he fell, through the exigencies of foreign war, and though not taken prisoner, he has been obliged to seek refuge in flight, and has disappeared no one knows whither.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS TO FARMERS, BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

Now that winter is approaching, it would perhaps be as well to discontinue haying, and turn your attention to getting in your fall saw-logs. No farmer can consider his fall work complete until he has his cellar well supplied with saw-logs. Seated around the blazing hearth of a winter's night, there is no fruit more delicious.

A correspondent asks us what we think of late plowing. Plowing should not be continued later than eleven or twelve o'clock at night. It gets the horse in the habit of staying out late, and unduly exposes the plow. We have known plows to acquire spring-halt and inflammatory rheumatism from late plowing. Don't do it.

To another correspondent who wants us to suggest a good drain on a farm, we would say a heavy mortgage at ten per cent. will drain it as rapidly as anything we know of.

When you make cider select nothing but the soundest turnips, chopping them into sled lengths before cradling them. In boiling your cider use plenty of ice, and when boiled hang it up in the sun to dry.

A pick ax should never be used in picking apples. It has a tendency to break down the vines and damage the hive.

In sowing your winter apple jack, a horse rake will be found preferable to a step ladder. Step ladders are liable to freeze up, and are hardly palatable unless boiled with sugar.

In cutting down trees for canning, select only the largest. Don't throw away the chips, as they make fine parlor ornaments, encased in rustic frames of salt and vinegar.

Now is the time for planting your winter hay. The pink eyed south down is probably the best variety, as it don't need pulling and begins to lay early.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

It must be evident to every one that, other things being equal, the permanently productive capacity of the soil will bear a direct proportion to its depth. By deepening the soil the cultivator can change the character of the land itself, and also alter both its physical qualities and change its chemical constitution, and thus fit it for bearing other kinds of plants than those which would be found naturally growing upon its surface, or if those should be considered desirable, he can very easily increase their productiveness. But he cannot deepen the soil without increasing his labor, which is the first consideration of the farmer, especially here where it bears so high a proportion compared with other countries; and in no other branch of business is the strictest economy so essential to success as in the one we are treating of. But here science comes to his aid and warrants the outlay, and suggests that if he deepen his soil his plants will have a wider range for their roots in search of food, which will give increased growth, that the portion of the subsoil brought to the surface by deep ploughing will receive the ameliorating influence of frost and rain, by which previous, perhaps hurtful, properties are altered and washed out, that in the times of drouth these roots can seek the grateful moisture which is being condensed from the atmosphere within its cooler depth, and he finds his account in the increased product of his crop. The same science will suggest the frequent stirring of the soil to expose fresh particles to atmospheric influence, the use of the subsoil plough, and, where necessary, draining, which has been attended with so much benefit wherever employed.

Again the cultivator can improve his soil mechanically by the use of a different kind of earth from the one to be improved. Fifty loads of stiff clay to the acre, applied in the fall, to a light sand, and spread any time before plowing, will be found to have very beneficial effects, and this mixing of soils, where the necessary materials are not too far apart (which very frequently is not the case) affords one of the cheap means of improving the soil, especially as the operation can be carried on at such times when the hands and teams might otherwise idle. A still further advantage attending this method is that twenty per cent. less of manure to the acre will be attended with equal result in the production of a crop. There are other means of mechanically improving the soil, of which we may take the opportunity to speak on some future occasion.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

PROTECTION OF PEACH TREES.

Watson P. Magill, of Solebury, Bucks county, who has had, the *Intelligencer* says, a good deal of experience with peach trees, thinks it highly important that before winter sets in a quantity of earth should be banked up around the trunks to protect them against injury from mice. A mound nearly a foot high can be made with a few shovelsfull of earth, and an active man can go over a great many trees in a day. When the snow falls it does not remain on the raised places, but is soon blown off by the wind or melted by the sun. The mice will not work where they are exposed, and thus the trees are saved.

GIVE US A BREED OF WALKING HORSES.

What use are fast horses to farmers? Can they put them to work in the plow, harrow, cultivator, roller, reaping machine, cart, or wagon? No. A storm might arise and the whole crop of hay be ruined, if they had to depend on 2 40 horses to haul it in. There is but one use that we can see that a farmer might put them to—sending for a doctor, but as farmers have very little occasion for this professional gentleman, and never get very sick, a slower and surer horse will answer better. Why, then, parade these horses at the head of the lists at Agricultural Fairs, and give them the biggest premiums? No wonder our practical farmers complain of this, while there is no premium at all for *walking* horses, which are a thousand times more useful. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE NEW GREEN HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.

This building, for the erection of which Congress made an appropriation at its last session, is nearly completed. It is 470 feet in length, and presents a very fine appearance. One section of this building will contain grape cuttings, now on the way from Europe, embracing every variety grown in that country. Another section will be devoted to the propagation of medical plants derived from all the foreign points, with a view to their future culture in the United States. Still another division will receive assignments of choice imported floral productions, and yet another to experiment in the growth of fruits, native to Russia and other powers, now exchanging with this department.

Large assignments of fruits are about due from Russia, in exchange for samples, forwarded by General Capron to the authorities there, and these include 300 or 400 varieties of pears.

UNCLE SAM'S COATING FOR OUTSIDE WALLS.

The following coating for rough brick walls is used by the United States Government for painting light houses, and it effectually prevents moisture from striking through: Take of fresh Rosendale cement three parts, and of clean, fine sand one part; mix with fresh water thoroughly. This gives a gray or granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement. If brick color is desired; add enough Venetian red to the mixture to produce the color. If a very light color is desired, lime may be used with the cement and sand. Care must be taken to have all the ingredients well mixed together. In applying the wash, the wall must be wet with clean fresh water; then follow immediately with the cement wash. This prevents the bricks from absorbing the water from the wash too rapidly, and gives time for the cement to set. The wash must be well stirred during the application. The mixture is to be made as thick as can be applied conveniently with a whitewash brush. It is admirably suited for brick-work, fences, etc., but it cannot be used to advantage over paint or white wash.

DOMESTIC USES OF BORAX.

Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will never return where it has once been scattered. As the salt is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly used.

Borax is also valuable for laundry use, instead of soda. Add a handful of it powdered to about ten gallons of boiling water, and you need use only half the ordinary allowance of soap. For laces' cambrics, etc., use an extra quantity of the powder. It will not injure the texture of the cloth in the least.

For cleansing the hair, nothing is better than a solution of borax water. Wash afterward with pure water, if it leaves the hair too stiff. Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent dentifrice or tooth-wash.

CUTTING GRAFTS.

Those who have grafting to do next spring, will find it useful to cut their grafts now. If the winter happens to be a severe one, it will somewhat check the vigor and vitality of young shoots, even if they remain alive and apparently uninjured. Some sort of plum and pear, and even apple, are considerably affected by intense cold. Grape cuttings are much better taken care of before winter. They should be carefully and distinctly labeled, after being cut and bundled, and then packed in a slightly damp moss or sawdust will do, if in small boxes so as not to heat. Seal keeps the grafts well; but the grift inapt to interfere with the sharpness of the grafting knives.

PRICASSED CHICKEN.

Cut up a chicken and boil with a slice or two of pork in sufficient water to cover till quite tender. Fry some pork and when cooked a little, drain the chicken and fry the chicken with the pork till quite brown. Then take out and pour the broth into a frying pan, with the pork fat, and make a gravy thickened with browned flour, season well with butter and put the chicken into the gravy. Be sure to have the fat quite hot when the chicken is put in, so it will brown readily.

STRAIGHTENING FRUIT TREES.

When the tree gets thrown out of perpendicular, it can be righted up by loosening the soil on all sides, and perhaps removing a little, then drawing up the trunk and fastening it to a stout support If it has leaned for several years, it may be necessary to use an ax on one or two obstinate roots; but these wounds will soon heal over. Every young fruit orchard should be carefully watched and the trees kept upright.

AN Ohio hog grower says that the following treatment will make the biggest hog out of a pig in twelve months: Take two parts of barley, two of corn, and one of oats. Grind them together, then cook and feed cold. He says it is the cheapest food, and that any pig of good improved breed can be made to gain a pound a day until a year old.

LAMENESS in hogs is caused sometimes by the large pores in the back part of the leg getting clogged. They are are a little above the knuckles in the back part of the legs. Wash the lame legs with soap and luke warm water, using a stiff brush and rubbing hard till the pores are open, when the lameness will leave.

DELICIOUS BREAKFAST CAKE.—One quart of sweet milk, one and a quarter pints of fine sifted Indian meal, two eggs and a little salt; bake forty minutes in a quick oven, bring to the table while hot and serve with butter.

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Look, Look, Look, Look, at the splendid assortment at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, where you will find Toilet Sets, Perfumes, English and Domestic, of all kinds. Also, new styles of Toilet articles, the finest that has ever been offered for sale in this city. All kinds of English and Domestic Soaps and Perfumes, Hair Brushes and a very fine line of Toilet cases, suitable for travelling, containing everything in the toilet line. Do not fail to call and examine our splendid stock of Holiday Goods before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

AN ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTION GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furnitures.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker causes the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
WILLIAM
—
CHRISTMAS
AND
New Year's Presents.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN BEAUTIFUL BOXES.
JET JEWELRY,
Gold and Jet Bracelets,
BROCHE
AND
Fancy Silk Scarfs.
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
Lace, Linen Embroidered
AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN
Fancy Collars,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FOR
Two Weeks Only,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, Dec. 17th.
Closing Out Sale!
THE WHOLE STOCK
AT
Less Than Half Price!
Having bought the greater part of the stock of
R. W. M'CONNELL
At Sheriff's Sale, and wishing to convert the Goods into cash as rapidly as possible, I will offer the goods for sale for
TWO WEEKS ONLY
AT
26 Fifth Avenue.
The Stock comprises everything usually kept in a first-class Trimming Store.
The Stock of Gents', Ladies' and Misses Underwear is unusually large, and of
EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Also, a Full Line of
Hosiery and Gloves,
LACES,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
Alexandre and Seamless
KID GLOVES,
Ribbons, &c.
The entire Stock will be Sold at
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
As the sale can only continue for two weeks, it being necessary to have the entire stock closed out by the
FIRST OF JANUARY,
This will be an excellent opportunity for purchasing
Holiday Presents,
As the greater part of the stock consists of goods usually sold for that
Call early, as many of the best bargains will be sold first.
A. W. ERWIN,
26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

FURS, FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
Astrachan Sacques,
Seal Sacques,
Persian Lamb Sacques,
Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Mink Sable Setts,
Royal Ermine Sets,
German Fitch Sets,
Alaska Mink Sets,
Siberian Squirrel Sets,
ALSO, ALL LOWER GRADES IN
FURS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS,
And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and
Prize Packages.
Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,
Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAYS,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
SUBSTANTIAL
Holiday Presents,
SUCH AS
BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts,
TABLE COVERS,
Shawls, Skirts,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
SACQUES,
Fur Capes and Muffs,
INFANTS'
Embroidered Robes,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
CLOTH SUITS,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FOR
HORNE & CO.
GRAND
Clearance Sale
CONTINUED
UNTIL JANUARY FIRST,
OWING TO THE FACT
That Our New Retail Rooms,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
Will Not be Ready for Occupancy
Until that date. In the meantime we shall
POSITIVELY
OFFER BETTER BARGAINS
Than any heretofore given, in
Every Department of Our Stock.
MANY GOODS
At One-half their Cost of Importation.
GOODS SUITED
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
Real Pointe and Pointe Applique Lace,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars,
Sets,
Barbes,
Capes,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Of all kinds, for Ladies, Gents and Children.
Broche Scarfs,
Roman Silk Scarfs,
Roman Silk Sashes,
Fringed Silk Scarfs,
Embroidered Linen Sets,
Lace Trimmed Linen Sets,
Fur Topped Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Plain and 2 Button Kids,
Ladies' Kids, bright & open shades
Silk Umbrellas,
Alpacca Umbrellas,
Slipper Patterns,
Traveling Satchels,
Silk Party Fans.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Neck Scarfs,
Suspenders,
Fine Hosiery,
Hand-Knit Woolen Goods.
Jet and Plated Jewelry.
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST DESIGN, THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room
FURNITURE.
In the city, at REDUCED PRICES. Also, the unrivalled SPRING BED LOUNGE. Nothing like it to move room.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
HOWARD BERLINE.....HOWARD D. HASKINSON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 391 CHERRY STREET, entrance 26 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Circulars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
1870-'71.
J. B. DODGE,
Bookseller,
No. 68 Fifth Avenue,
(SECOND FLOOR.)
(Next door to the Opera House.)
Invites attention to his fine assortment of
PRESENTATION BOOKS,
Comprising the latest issues of the American and English press, elegantly bound and illustrated.
FINE EDITIONS OF THE
STANDARD AUTHORS.
Books for the Young,
BY THE BEST AUTHORS.
TOY BOOKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Family and Pocket Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios,
Library Inkstands,
Backgammon Boards,
Chess and Chess Boards,
Fancy Goods and Fine Stationery.
His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within the present month, and will be disposed of at THE LOWEST PRICES.

FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
COUNTRY DEALERS
IN
Books and Stationery
ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STYLES OF
Beautiful Juveniles,
Large and Small Colored Toy Books,
Family Bibles,
Pocket Bibles,
Beautiful Pocket Books,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

de7:nwf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1870.

Our local market for money and stocks, is without any marked change since our last report.

The New York market is steady on gold and Governments, with an eighth per cent. advance on the Bond list.

The Railway market is firmer in feeling, and quotations generally are a fraction higher.

The "flocking up" process is supposed to be over for the present. The chief conspirator is supposed to have been bagged. Drew, popularly called "Uncle Daniel," famous in other days for operations quite as credit-able as this one. A New York evening paper gives a laughable account of an encounter between Drew and Schell, another prominent Wall street operator, and heads the article "Combat between Pope Pius Drew and Victor Emanuel Schell." The private details intimate that a huge lawsuit is likely to grow out of the disagreement. "When rogues, &c."

The President of the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company has issued the following Circular, which will be of interest to parties holding the stock in this section.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., (partly estimated for December) for the year ending December 31, 1870, will be, say $7,500,000

The Operating Expenses (November and December being partly estimated) will be, say, at 63 per cent. 4,725,000

Net earnings, say $2,797,000
Interest on bonds for the year is 1,297,000

Applicable to Dividends, say $1,510,000
7 per cent. on $10,675,297 common stock 747,371

Surplus $762,629

The Company now own and operate 1,018 miles of road. The average number of miles operated by the Company during 1870 is 966, making the average earnings, say, $1,900 per mile. The earnings per mile for 1869 were $8,460. Had the earnings of 1870 been the same per mile as 1869, the gross earnings would have been, say, $8,087,800.

The Directors expected and believed that the Company would have gained at least $500,000 in 1870, on the earnings of 1869. Instead of this expected gain, the earnings show a decrease of $560,000.

In the early part of 1870, we based our action upon the above expectation of increased earnings, and incurred some expenses in pursuance of this belief, which might have been delayed.

Believing in this expected increase of income, we purchased and built a larger equipment than was required by our business, viz: 250 freight cars, (of which 150 are charged to operating account, 6 passenger cars, baggage cars and 2 locomotives, at a cost of about $285,000. This is not lost: the equipment is a good asset for the expenditure, and will be wanted the coming year.

We have also incurred various other expenses not charged to operating account, all of which we believed necessary for the benefit of the Company; the principal items of which are below given.

Notwithstanding the unexpected decrease of earnings, our Company has fairly earned interest upon its debt and seven per cent upon all its stock. The Directors have declared a dividend of seven dollars per share to the registered shareholders, payable Dec. 31, 1870, in money, and seven dollars per share upon the common stock, payable Dec. 31, 1870, in the stock of the Company, at par, upon the condition that our stockholders authorize the necessary increase of our common stock.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	113	113¾
" 6-20s	107⅝	107⅞
" 1864	107⅜	107⅝
" 1865	107⅜	107⅝
" 1865 new	106⅜	106¾
" 1867	106¾	106¾
" 1868	106¾	106¾
10-40s	104¼	104¾
Currency 6's	116⅜	116⅜
Gold	110¾	110¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	98¾	98¾
Lake Shore	88	88
Erie	23⅝	23⅝
Reading	97⅜	97⅜
Pittsburg	87½	87½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	104¾
Rock Island	103½	103½
Chicago and N. W.	70	70
Do. Preferred	83	83½
Mil. Paul. Common	84	85
Do. Preferred	93	93
Wabash	49¾	49
Do. Preferred	69	69
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30
Pacific Mail	107¾	108
West. Union Telegraph	83½	83¾
Adams Express	94¼	94¼
U. S. Express	37	38¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & July, 1865	9[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	10[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & July, 1867	9[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1862	10[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & July, 1868	10[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1863	10[illegible]	U. P. R. R.	9[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1864	10[illegible]	C. P. R. R.	9[illegible]
U. S. 10-40	10[illegible]	Cv. Pacific	10[illegible]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

Gold very dull: opening at 10¾, and fluctuating between that price and 10¾ up to the close. Loans were made from 2 to 5 per cent per annum. Clearances to-day $86,000,000. Government securities opened steady at last prices on Saturday and remained quiet until late in the afternoon when there was an advance of from ⅛ to ¼ on 5-20s 62, 65, new 67 and 68s. Stocks opened quiet after the first call. The entire market showed decidedly a weak feeling. New Jersey Central very weak, and opening at 107@107¾ and declining down to 103¾, closing somewhat better. The whole market was firmer at the close. The market was strong on the Vanderbilt stocks. New York Central and Hudson certificates were especially strong on a rumor that it is in contemplation to convert the certificates into stock bearing 6 per cent. gold bonds, the difference between the 8 per cent. annual dividend now paid and 6 per cent. gold—the interest to be applied to the sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the bonds. Lake Shore was second for the day. This morning money and coin are easy at 7 per cent, currency to 7 per cent. gold, after bank hours, becoming easy at 6@7. There is an increased demand for currency for the west and south, and the government here the west banks will be called upon to make more liberal shipments to them during the remainder of the year. Settlements are slightly unsatisfactory owing to street reports that another look-out of currency is to be made in the middle of the week. It is thought, however that the heaviest pressure is over. No bond exchanges during the remainder of the month, which would be an important obstacle in the way of speculators should they attempt another artificial stringency.

Sterling exchange is

State securities are very dull. Tennessee and North Carolina showing most strength.

Coupons 1881, 113¾; 6s, 1881, 113¾; 6s, 5-20s, 1862, 107⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 107⅝; 5-20s, 1865, 107⅝; 5-20s, 1865 new, 106¾; 5-20s, 1867, 106¾; 5-20s, 1868, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¼; Currency 6's, 116⅜.

State stocks—Missouri 6s, 91; Tennessee, old, 69; do new, 69; Virginia, new, 68; do, old, 68; North Carolina, old, 44¾; do, new, 37.

Western Union Tel. 83¾; Quicksilver, 4; Mariposa, 11¾; do pref. 25¾; Pacific Mail, 108; Atlantic & Pacific Tel. 26¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 98¾; Michigan Central, 109¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 104¾; Northwestern, 71¾; preferred, 84¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 108¾; Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 70; preferred, 83½; Pittsburgh, 87½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; Terre Haute, 24¾; preferred, 49; Chicago & Alton, 112; preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, C. C. & I. C., 30; Baltimore & Ohio, 105¾; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 19, 1870.

Business generally was remarkably dull today, owing in part to the inclement weather, which always has a tendency to restrict outdoor business, though trade is always sluggish at this season of the year, and the probability is that it will continue so for the next few weeks to come. The demand for all of the leading commodities is comparatively light, being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, as it is the desire of everybody engaged in business to keep stocks down as much as possible, until after the close of the year, and it is that that has brought about the sluggishness already noted. Hopes are entertained, however, that trade will improve in January, after stock has been taken, and general settlements effected, but in the meantime, business will no doubt be very quiet.

APPLES—We can report regular sales at $2@2.50 per bbl for fair to choice. The receipts are light and the market steady and quiet.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good demand and sold at 6@7c per gallon.

BUTTER—Country packed is dull and weak at 25@28c for fair to choice.

BUTTERINE—Is in good demand and sold at 18@20c per lb.

CANDLES—Sales of Star at 15c; Pearl, 12½; Adamantine, 13½; Sperm, 45@50c.

CHEESE—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per bbl and eastern at $4.75.

CRANBERRIES—Extra No. 1 is now quoted at $11.25, and No. 2 at $9@9.75.

MILL FEED—The market is reported very dull, being somewhat heavily overstocked, and prices are lower; we now quote middlings, for round lots, at $1.45@1.50, and for coarse feed at $1.40@1.45 per cwt. Bran is unchanged at $1.20@1.25 per cwt.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches steady but unchanged, selling for quarters and halves, and 11@12 for halves; sale 100 sacks to the trade, at 11¼c. Apples abundant and dull—may be quoted at 6@7c. Blackberries, 12@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh eggs very scarce and are still quoted at 31@32. Pickled may be had at 25c. Dealers in the city are paying retail.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 80cts to the trade, and 83@85c in small lots.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady local demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. Western flours, $5.75@6.25 for spring, $6.75@7 for red winter, and $7.75@7.87 for white. Rye flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in wheat and no change to make in prices, $1.15@1.20 for fair to prime red, and $1.20@1.35 for white. The receipts although fair, appear to be falling off again. Sales of corn are active, and the demand is rather better though there is no change to make in quotations; car load lots, 64 in store, 65½ selling; small lots, in store, the usual advance. Corn is in fair supply but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; cars, 62@63c for mixed and yellow and shelled at 60@70. There is not much inquiry, however, as there was a week or two since, and the feeling in the market for this has been the case all season, the impression is gaining strength that the crop in this section of the country at least will be a remarkably light one; may be quoted steady at 80@85, in first and second hands. Barley is dull and nominal at 75@80c for spring, and 85@90 for fall, and even that these very low figures the inquiry is very light.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. The demand continues light and the volume of business small, while, in addition to prices, there are no material changes. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19½@20; Mocha, 25; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee loose, 25; in papers, 28.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11@11¾ for old, and 12¾ for new; Porto Rico, 10¾@12; Cuba, 10@11¾. Box Sugars, 11@12; Demerara, 12¾. Refined—Standard Hards, 15; A, 14¾; B, 14¼; Ex C, 14; C Y, 13¾.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elders, 80; Lovering's, 63; other brands, 45@50.

RICE—Carolina, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans, 80; old, 70; Porto Rico, 60; Demerara 75.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $3.50; Valencia do 16c; Currants, 13½c; New Prunes, (1870 crop) 10@11c.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons, at $17@18. Baled, on wharf, $16@17, as to quality and dull.

IRON PIG—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $4.25 per bbl. Common, $3.50@3.75.

HUSKS—Sales of Cleveland at 30@35 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MANILLA—Extra No. 1 is now quoted at $11.25, and No. 2 at 73@75.

MILL FEED—The market is reported very dull, being somewhat heavily overstocked, and prices are lower; we now quote middlings, for round lots, at $1.45@1.50, and for coarse feed at $1.40@1.45 per cwt. Bran is unchanged at $1.20@1.25 per cwt.

ONIONS—Sales of Cleveland at $3@3.25 per bbl.

OIL CITY—The supply is compared with last week, considerably reduced, but the market continues dull while prices remain unchanged. Dressed chickens and Ducks, 12@13c; dressed turkeys, 14@15c, and Geese, 12@13c.

POTATOES—Scarce and in demand at the recent advance; $1.00@1.05 per bushel on track, and $1.10@1.15, for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Small sales of Plain Shoulders, 12c; 12½c; plain sugar cured Hams, 18@19; breakfast Bacon, 19. Prime kettle Lard, in tes, 11 in buckets, 14.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 6@8.

SALT—Is quoted at $2.00@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Small sales of Clover Seed at $6.70@6.75—we heard of $6.80 having been bid for a lot of 100 bushel. Nothing doing in Timothy Seed. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.12@2.15.

SOAP—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TANNING—Sales of Hemlock bark supply may be quoted at 65@65c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows, at 9¾ @10 cts.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 19, 1870.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	2 cars
L. Keefer & Boyers, Chicago	3 cars
M. Tarner, Chicago	3 cars
M. Kamm, Chicago	2 cars
J. W. Snee, Chicago	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 car
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	1 car
Trautman & Lohman, Chicago	1 car
Holmes, L. & Co., Pierceton	3 cars
Lynch & Rusling, Dunkirk	1 car
F. W. Jenkins, Forrest	1 car
Geo. Stutz, Degraff	1 car
D. D. Currier & Kahn, Crestline	2 cars
A. Greenlee, Crestline	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Mansfield	2 cars
W. G. Malbolm, Mansfield	2 cars
E. H. Reynolds, Mansfield	1 car
Conrad & Vannatta, Mansfield	3 cars
F. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car
Chas. Shomaker, Bridgeport	1 car
Prepaid, C. & P. RR.	3 cars
Total	42
Total last week	32

SHEEP.

Moulton & Fairley, Enon Valley	1 car
Jas. Edding, Bellaire	½ car

HOGS.

Emerick & Co., Orrville	2 cars
D. D. Cutler, Akron	1 car
R. K. Elliott, McCoy's Station	1 car
Jos. Edding, Bellaire	½ car

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was somewhat larger than last week about 900,—42 car loads from the west and about 150 driven in from adjoining counties, mostly, this week, from Washington county. With only a moderate demand, scarcely up to that of last week, the market was very slow, notwithstanding the number on sale was by no means large, and there were a good many "tail ends" left over unsold; in regard to prices, there was but little, if any change as compared with last week. The quality was better, as there was a much larger proportion of good cattle and a decreased number of the common grades, which may be attributed, in part at least, to the advance in freights, though there is always less inquiry for scalawags during the winter months. The butchers, for some reason or other, bought a much smaller number this caused the market to drag, as there appeared to be very few buyers aside from the butchers.

There were several show bullocks or "Christmas stock," as it is generally termed, on sale, and might be worth looking at, they brought fancy prices. Marks & Bro. had two very fine ones, one of which was bought by a well known butcher Peach Welden, Carr & McAllister also had some of this kind, and Needy had a very fine bullocks but he did not sell long enough to get prices. Keefer & Bayer report having sold 4 head at 11@11½, and Kraus & Son sold 2 to J. F. Bellstine, at 11 cts, the best they had to offer, and it will be plenty of show beef in market within the next few days, but those of our people who feel like indulging must expect to pay pretty well for it.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report 45 head mixed Washington Co., at 4@5 cts.

Sol Lowenthal, 23 head of common Chicago stock, at 5@5¾.

Sam Lowenstein 23 head of fair to medium stock from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

M. Varner reports 30 head of fair to prime Chicago stock, at 5@7¾.

Bayer & Keefer report 58 head of good to prime Chicago stock, at 5¾@7¾; 4 show bullocks, at 11@11½.

E. Kaufman sold 23 head Washington Co. steers and heifers for Wilson & Hart, at $3@3.25.

Shamberg & Haas 20 head of good to prime steers from Chicago, at 6¼@7¾.

M. Kraus 17 head good Chicago stock averaging 1,050, at 6¾@7; 2 show bullocks sold to J. F. Bellstine, said to be 11 cts.

J. & S. Needy 2 loads of fair to prime Licking Co. steers, at 6¾@7 cts; 4 show cattle unsold—held at 11 cts.

Peter Hartman 17 head Washington Co. stock, at 5¾@6 cts.

E. Katz 45 head of Chicago stock, fair to extra, at 5¼@6¾ cts.

Carr & McAllister retailed 3 car loads of good to fancy cattle from Licking Co. Ohio, at 6@10c.

Jas. Hanlin sold 20 head of fair to good Washington Co. steers, at 5@6 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. report 21 from Chicago, 20 from Ohio, and 19 from Washington Co., sold at 6@7¾; 2 show cattle, one to Wolde & Graeg weighing 1,350, and the other to H. Metz & Bro. weighing 1,300 lbs, unsold.

Holmes, L. & Co. 32 head common western stock.

Haslewood & Shackstock sold 20 head of steers for Shomaker at 5¾@6¾; 20 head @6¾.

Shaw & Chamberlain 67 head stockers from Chicago Co. at 4.00@4.75.

F. Bellstmastle 15 head fair to good Butler Co. steers, at 5¾@6¾.

Haslewood & Kahn sold 4 head full-blood Durham heifers to F. Bellstemastle, at 6¾; per head; sold 2 loads on commission from Delaware Co. Ohio, at 5¾@6¾; 7 loads of their own from Champagne and Union counties Ohio, at 6¼@7¾.

Trautman & Lohmand 42 head western stock, at 5¾@6; 3 loads delayed on way.

Emerick & Co. 4 head, one bull and three steers, at 5¾.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was larger than it has been for several weeks, footing up close on to 3,000 head. Dealers generally reported the market as being very sluggish and unsatisfactory, though after all, it was not so bad, taking everything into consideration, as pretty much everything that offered was taken, there being but very few left over at the close, though prices did rule somewhat lower at the close. There were several lots of good sheep, averaging from 100 pounds up to 120 and these, as might be expected, brought full prices, $4@4.25; a good medium sold at $4@4.25, and common to medium were rejected at $3@3.75 per head.

Bellstermastle & Shomaker sold 2 head retailed 10 head of common to prime from Butler Co., at 3@4.50—39 to Harrison, averaging 105 lbs, at 3¾c.

John Wilson had 60 prime sheep from Ohio, averaging 110 lbs at 4¼c; 20 averaging at 6¼c.

Chas Weide bought 9 prime sheep averaging 110 lbs at 4¼ @ per head.

Jacob Emmel, 190 mixed sheep, from Butler Co., at 3@4.

Adam Eckert reports 250 head mixed sheep, on commission, at $1 head in.

Robert Kerr wholesaled to McMillan & Bro. 175 sealawags, from Washington Co. at 3@3½ per head.

Gaswin & Co. sold 23 head of extra sheep to Charles Weide, averaging 110 to 120 pounds, at 4¼@4½ per cwt, at from 4 to 5 cts.

Peter Hartman 17 head Washington Co. stock, at 5¾@6 cts.

E. Katz 45 head of Chicago stock, fair to extra, at 5¼@6¾ cts.

Carr & McAllister retailed 3 car loads of good to fancy cattle from Licking Co. Ohio, at 6@10c.

Jas. Hanlin sold 20 head of fair to good Washington Co. steers, at 5@6 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. report 21 from Chicago, 20 from Ohio, and 19 from Washington Co., sold at 6@7¾; 2 show cattle, one to Wolde & Graeg weighing 1,350, and the other to H. Metz & Bro. weighing 1,300 lbs, unsold.

Holmes, L. & Co. 32 head common western stock.

Haslewood & Shackstock sold 20 head of steers for Shomaker at 5¾@6¾; 20 head @6¾.

Shaw & Chamberlain 67 head stockers from Chicago Co. at 4.00@4.75.

F. Bellstmastle 15 head fair to good Butler Co. steers, at 5¾@6¾.

Haslewood & Kahn sold 4 head full-blood Durham heifers to F. Bellstemastle, at 6¾; per head; sold 2 loads on commission from Delaware Co. Ohio, at 5¾@6¾; 7 loads of their own from Champagne and Union counties Ohio, at 6¼@7¾.

Trautman & Lohmand 42 head western stock, at 5¾@6; 3 loads delayed on way.

Emerick & Co. 4 head, one bull and three steers, at 5¾.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was larger than it has been for several weeks, footing up close on to 3,000 head. Dealers generally reported the market as being very sluggish and unsatisfactory, though after all, it was not so bad, taking everything into consideration, as pretty much everything that offered was taken, there being but very few left over at the close, though prices did rule somewhat lower at the close. There were several lots of good sheep, averaging from 100 pounds up to 120 and these, as might be expected, brought full prices, $4@4.25; a good medium sold at $4@4.25, and common to medium were rejected at $3@3.75 per head.

Bellstermastle & Shomaker sold 2 head retailed 10 head of common to prime from Butler Co., at 3@4.50—39 to Harrison, averaging 105 lbs, at 3¾c.

John Wilson had 60 prime sheep from Ohio, averaging 110 lbs at 4¼ @ per head

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Wanted.—A proof reader who understands editing telegraph. Must be a sober, industrious man. Apply at once at GAZETTE counting-room.

Is Coming.—"Old Kriss."

Large audience at the lecture last night.

Every indication of a "Green Christmas."

Good Prospect for another "coal boat" rise.

Loafers in the sixties again at Library Hall last night.

Oysters are discouragingly—the season is against them.

The Art Gallery will not open until Thursday or Friday.

The Rest and Chess dealers were serene but busy yesterday.

The passenger railways did a flourishing business yesterday.

The Fire Department will be inspected to-day at three o'clock.

The Pan Handle table will shortly undergo a slight change.

The change in the weather has "caught" some of our contractors.

"The beautiful snow" changed to a very disagreeable rain yesterday afternoon.

Dealers in Toy goods are happy. They never had a better season, so they say.

"Listen to the patter of the rain drops overhead" was a poetical injunction easily obeyed last night.

Allegheny Presbytery meets to-day at ten o'clock in Dr. Hodge's church, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny.

If you want to buy a sensible Christmas gift, read the advertisement of T. B. Young & Co., on our first page.

Mayor Collier yesterday sent four law breakers to the Workhouse. Two others before him were discharged.

The U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland will meet to-day at Turtle Creek, in Rev. Mr. Taggart's church. It will remain in session probably until to-morrow at noon.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. T. M. Jarrett, President of the Pan Handle Railroad, has almost recovered from his illness, and is able to attend to business.

Wm. Metzger and Wm. Arnold were arrested yesterday by Mayor Collow's police for acting disorderly on Spring garden avenue. No warrant existing against them, they were held for a hearing.

A handsome present for the holidays is a good book. James B. Dodge, No. 84 Fifth avenue, has one of the finest stock of the department to select from in the city. See his announcement on second page.

Lost.—Margaret Ellen Cowell, a little girl aged ten years, has been missing from her home, No. 76 Locust street, Allegheny, since Saturday morning last. Any person giving her whereabouts, if left at the Mayor's office, will be thankfully received by her parents.

Gliddey Presents at Right Cost & Co's., No. 89 Liberty street. Have you called to see their stationary grouses? Something new. Nice piano ware, china in all its varieties, gasaliers and bronzes, all of the most handsome—wondrous cheap—just in season!

A row occurred last night in Gilmore's saloon, Wood street, near Sixth. Pug Oliver, Kate Raney and "Cockey" Ward were the participants. Pug was hit with a beer glass by the forehead, which inflicted a severe gash. The police were called in, but the rioters escaped.

John Brown was before Deputy Mayor Nicholls yesterday charged with larceny by bailee. He first borrowing a set of harness from A. M. Holdship, refusing to give them back when called upon. The case was amicably settled, by defendant returning the harness and paying the costs.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping the track clear from the crumbling of a "perpendicular" embankment near Butler, the hour of the first train for Pittsburgh, from Freeport to that place, will not be opened for passenger travel for some time. The work is being pushed vigorously.

Free Concert of popular music at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Sixth and Penn streets, this evening. Music by Mozart's Band, Prof. Scott, Dr. McCandless, and Mr. Breed, Mr. Miller presiding at the piano. The names warrant a good concert, and a pleasant music well rendered is a novelty now and then.

The following are the letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 20, 1870:

Bigham, Arnold, Enon Valley, 3 cents.
Bell, Miss Emmagene, Pa., 1 cents.
Milligan, Lizzie R., Bear Meadow, Pa., 3 cents.
Nicolas, W., Hardesburg, Pa., 3 cents.

William Shorts, Sunday night interfered with officer Hook and attempted to take from him a prisoner. The affair transpired at the Monongahela House. Shorts was unsuccessful in securing the release of his friend, but was successful in getting himself locked up. He is to-day in the Mayor's office, where he will continue to enjoy their superior hospitality. Shorts is a young man. After the expected Rosy Cottage organ is greatly reduced figure until after the holidays. The latest and finest of American manufacture, and warranted as such.

Christmas Gifts.—Many are now selecting for best-loved ones loved relations or friends such expressive gifts, which to the recipients will be more appreciated than any other gift from. Let your choice remember this. Berndt's, No. 139 Federal street, Allegheny, where gifts there will please the eye, reduce the taste and pleasure may be found, and the purse will find that rich and unique assortment of holiday books, expertly illustrated, now ranging in price from one cent to twenty dollars.

Boyce & Goldsborough are among our largest manufacturers, of all grades of hard coal stoves, and are now selling the celebrated Mantle No. 1 with the trade. They also daily keep a quantities of this article, which is finely ornamented in front, and is unsurpassed in many of our workshops. It is made cheaper, is free from gum and gritty substances and does not contain any of the dangerous sheet iron ornaments so much used now, and of the finest quality and coal hungry in all kinds of coal.

Suitable Christmas Gifts.—Mr. H. J. Heinz, the well known grocer, has opened at No. 59 Market street and 68 Diamond street, his fine and very choice stock of foreign and American preserves, toilet sets and soaps, fine table cutlery, fancy baskets for holiday presents for either ladies or gentlemen, which he offers at very reasonable prices. Mr. Heinz's stock is very complete and would be made for a Christmas gift than what Mr. Heinz's stock affords.

Death of an Excellent Woman.—Yesterday afternoon, the estimable wife of James T. Shaffer, Jr., who resides on Liberty street, near Seventeenth, died in her native home in Allegheny. She had been in feeble health for some years past, but no immediate danger was apprehended. Her death was caused by a large clot of blood. Mrs. Shaffer was the daughter of Benjamin Darlington, Esq., over thirty years Master Armorer of the Allegheny Arsenal, during which time she was transferred to the Harper's Ferry Armory. She was a lady much beloved by a large circle of friends, but very quiet and retired in her manners.

Found Drowned.

Alderman Neubert yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Carr, aged seventy-seven years, which was found in the Ohio river near Neville's island, Saturday evening. It appears that Mr. Carr had been a resident of the island for over forty years, and on the 6th September, 1870, he was arrested by the constable of Neville township, and taken to the city of Pittsburgh, where he was committed to the county jail in default of bail in the sum of $10.00, by representing himself to be the owner of a piece of real estate of that amount, which was subsequently proved not to be mine. He gave bail for a hearing this afternoon.

Music for the Heathen.—Those who desire to purchase a first-class piano and organ, or any article in the piano and organ line, will find the best place at No. 91 Sixth street, before making purchases elsewhere, as they will continue only their superior Rosewood Melodeons and other designs. After the expected Rosy Cottage organ is greatly reduced figure until after the holidays. The latest and finest of American manufacture, and warranted as such.

Boyce & Goldsborough are among our largest manufacturers, of all grades of hard coal stoves, and are now selling the celebrated Mantle No. 1 with the trade. They also daily keep a quantities of this article, which is finely ornamented in front, and is unsurpassed in many of our workshops. It is made cheaper, is free from gum and gritty substances and does not contain any of the dangerous sheet iron ornaments so much used now, and of the finest quality and coal hungry in all kinds of coal.

Suitable Christmas Gifts.—Mr. H. J. Heinz, the well known grocer, has opened at No. 59 Market street and 68 Diamond street, his fine and very choice stock of foreign and American preserves, toilet sets and soaps, fine table cutlery, fancy baskets for holiday presents for either ladies or gentlemen, which he offers at very reasonable prices. Mr. Heinz's stock is very complete and would be made for a Christmas gift than what Mr. Heinz's stock affords.

Death of an Excellent Woman.—Yesterday afternoon, the estimable wife of James T. Shaffer, Jr., who resides on Liberty street, near Seventeenth, died in her native home in Allegheny. She had been in feeble health for some years past, but no immediate danger was apprehended. Her death was caused by a large clot of blood. Mrs. Shaffer was the daughter of Benjamin Darlington, Esq., over thirty years Master Armorer of the Allegheny Arsenal, during which time she was transferred to the Harper's Ferry Armory. She was a lady much beloved by a large circle of friends, but very quiet and retired in her manners.

Found Drowned.

Alderman Neubert yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Carr, aged seventy-seven years, which was found in the Ohio river near Neville's island, Saturday evening. It appears that Mr. Carr had been a resident of the island for over forty years, and on the 6th September, 1870, he was arrested by the constable of Neville township, and taken to the city of Pittsburgh, where he was committed to the county jail in default of bail in the sum of $10.00, by representing himself to be the owner of a piece of real estate of that amount, which was subsequently proved not to be mine. He gave bail for a hearing this afternoon.

Gliddey Presents at Right Cost & Co's., No. 89 Liberty street. Have you called to see their stationary grouses? Something new. Nice piano ware, china in all its varieties, gasaliers and bronzes, all of the most handsome—wondrous cheap—just in season!

A row occurred last night in Gilmore's saloon, Wood street, near Sixth. Pug Oliver, Kate Raney and "Cockey" Ward were the participants. Pug was hit with a beer glass by the forehead, which inflicted a severe gash. The police were called in, but the rioters escaped.

John Brown was before Deputy Mayor Nicholls yesterday charged with larceny by bailee. He first borrowing a set of harness from A. M. Holdship, refusing to give them back when called upon. The case was amicably settled, by defendant returning the harness and paying the costs.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping the track clear from the crumbling of a "perpendicular" embankment near Butler, the hour of the first train for Pittsburgh, from Freeport to that place, will not be opened for passenger travel for some time. The work is being pushed vigorously.

Free Concert of popular music at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Sixth and Penn streets, this evening. Music by Mozart's Band, Prof. Scott, Dr. McCandless, and Mr. Breed, Mr. Miller presiding at the piano. The names warrant a good concert, and a pleasant music well rendered is a novelty now and then.

The following are the letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 20, 1870:

Bigham, Arnold, Enon Valley, 3 cents.
Bell, Miss Emmagene, Pa., 1 cents.
Milligan, Lizzie R., Bear Meadow, Pa., 3 cents.
Nicolas, W., Hardesburg, Pa., 3 cents.

William Shorts, Sunday night interfered with officer Hook and attempted to take from him a prisoner. The affair transpired at the Monongahela House. Shorts was unsuccessful in securing the release of his friend, but was successful in getting himself locked up. He is to-day in the Mayor's office, where he will continue to enjoy their superior hospitality. Shorts is a young man. After the expected Rosy Cottage organ is greatly reduced figure until after the holidays. The latest and finest of American manufacture, and warranted as such.

A town occurred last night in Gilmore's saloon, Wood street, near Sixth. Pug Oliver, Kate Raney and "Cockey" Ward were the participants. Pug was hit with a beer glass by the forehead, which inflicted a severe gash. The police were called in, but the rioters escaped.

John Brown was before Deputy Mayor Nicholls yesterday charged with larceny by bailee. He first borrowing a set of harness from A. M. Holdship, refusing to give them back when called upon. The case was amicably settled, by defendant returning the harness and paying the costs.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping the track clear from the crumbling of a "perpendicular" embankment near Butler, the hour of the first train for Pittsburgh, from Freeport to that place, will not be opened for passenger travel for some time. The work is being pushed vigorously.

Free Concert of popular music at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Sixth and Penn streets, this evening. Music by Mozart's Band, Prof. Scott, Dr. McCandless, and Mr. Breed, Mr. Miller presiding at the piano. The names warrant a good concert, and a pleasant music well rendered is a novelty now and then.

The following are the letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 20, 1870:

Bigham, Arnold, Enon Valley, 3 cents.
Bell, Miss Emmagene, Pa., 1 cents.
Milligan, Lizzie R., Bear Meadow, Pa., 3 cents.
Nicolas, W., Hardesburg, Pa., 3 cents.

William Shorts, Sunday night interfered with officer Hook and attempted to take from him a prisoner. The affair transpired at the Monongahela House. Shorts was unsuccessful in securing the release of his friend, but was successful in getting himself locked up. He is to-day in the Mayor's office, where he will continue to enjoy their superior hospitality. Shorts is a young man. After the expected Rosy Cottage organ is greatly reduced figure until after the holidays. The latest and finest of American manufacture, and warranted as such.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

MONDAY, December 19.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., Judges McKennan and McCandless on the bench.

The attention of this Court was occupied to-day in hearing an argument in the case of Sharer vs. Ergott & Parks, being an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing on a patent for a wagon skein. The Court took charge of the papers, including the testimony, &c., and reserved their decision.

An appeal was brought up in the case of Ammon & Keeler in bankruptcy, and the usual papers lodged with the clerk.

The argument List will be taken up Tuesday.

District No. 2—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.—The first case taken up this morning was that of John Gilmore vs. J. V. McDonald. This was an action to recover for one barge containing 2,100 bushels of coal, the same having been sunk at Manchester during high water in July, 1869. Verdict for plaintiff for $252 70.

The next case taken up was that of George Fox vs. Henry Swetkets, adminrs. This was an action to recover for rent due to the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $156 03.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

211 Stevenson et al. vs. Garber.
122 Brown vs. Pennock & Beeson.
129 McComb vs. Hayes et al.
147 McCloy et al. vs. Meyer.
183 Steinmyer vs. Neil et al.
167 O'Neil vs. Reed et al.
216 Muckenstein vs. Gilleland.
220 Pulpress vs. Schiefer.
223 Smith vs. Orr.
97 Patterson vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.

Oyer and Terminer—Judge Sterrett and Snowe.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench.

HOMICIDE.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. William Griffith, indicted for the murder of William O'Brien.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the evening of September sixth, 1870, an affray occurred at Soho near McClaren's coke ovens, during which O'Brien received injuries which resulted in almost instant death. It appears that a difficulty arose between William Price and David Parks, who were employed by Moorhead's mills, and while in O'Donnell's saloon, they agreed to fight it out on the ground near the coke ovens. They repaired to the field and Parks had been employed by Price as helper; went with the parties as second to Price, or their backer, as the fight was about to begin in progress Edward Davis and William Griffith, *alias* Crowley, came up and one of them struck Parks a slight blow. O'Brien then stepped up to O'Brien and struck him, knocking him down, kicked him on the side of the head, from which they had failed to do so in this case, and it was only out of an abundance of caution that they have decided to call witnesses to explain some matters in relation to the affair elicited by the Commonwealth. The theory of the defence was that the blow which caused death was inflicted by Davis.

John O'Brien, who was in the fight; was sworn—Was present at the fight; saw him on the neck; O'Brien fell back and some of the crowd went to and threw water on him; O'Brien got up and walked off; he was gone and he died in a few moments afterwards; I remained there until I heard some one say that O'Brien was dead and I went away.

Thos. Parker was next sworn—Witness knew deceased and also knew the prisoner; knew Davis; saw deceased and Davis fighting; Parks and Price were fighting; some distance and knock him down; O'Brien attempted again to get up; knocked down the second time; Crowley or Griffith then came up and while O'Brien was trying to get up a second time Griffith struck him a blow; the third time Crowley kicked him twice; O'Brien then fell over on his back and died in about seven minutes; Griffith left at the third time he had struck him; say whether he struck him or not; Griffiths then walked away; sent for a doctor but O'Brien died before he arrived.

Mr. Marshall was next sworn—The testimony of this witness was merely corroborative of some points in the testimony of the preceding witnesses, and the testimony of both the prosecution and the defence was then closed.

Samuel Davis was next sworn—Did not know deceased; was present at the fight; saw Davis sitting O'Brien right and left; O'Brien was going backwards and Davis followed him; Davis knocked him down and struck him twice; saw Crowley or Griffiths then come at O'Brien with a running kick and kicked him twice on the neck; Davis and Griffiths then left; went to the mill; I followed the two and Davis said that Crowley had no right to kick O'Brien. Cross-examined—Did not see O'Brien strike Davis; saw a son-of-a-b—h and should have been kicked.

Cross-examined—Did not see O'Brien attempt to strike Davis; saw him strike Davis; struck him several times after he was down; O'Brien was down when Crowley kicked him.

Dr. Thomas was next sworn and testified to having examined the body of the deceased. He held a post mortem examination and found the seventh rib in O'Brien's neck displaced and fractured.

Thos. Smith, sworn—This witness found the deceased a few minutes after the occurrence, but did not see any one strike him.

Seth O'Neal was next sworn and testified to having operated the deceased in a house on Second avenue, for a fracture of the skull.

Andrew Mowry, sworn—Am a member of the Mayor's police; heard Crowley say to Mr. Patterson, the liquor's clerk, that Davis knocked O'Brien down and he kicked him.

Officer Chambers testified that Griffith admitted to having kicked O'Brien.

The Commonwealth here rested the case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defence. He said that he had been considering whether he should call any witnesses or not. It was the duty of the Commonwealth to make out every fact charged in cases of this character, and if they had failed to do so in this case, and it was only out of an abundance of caution that they have decided to call witnesses to explain some matters in relation elicited by the Commonwealth. The theory of the defence was that the blow which caused death was inflicted by Davis.

John O'Brien, who was in the fight; was examined with Davis and the defendant; Parks and Price went out to fight and Davis afterwards; Davis told him not to; went to the mill; the deceased had come to his death from kicks inflicted by William Griffith, *alias* Crowley, Edward Davis the accessory thereto.

THE ARREST.

Davis and Griffiths were arrested and committed to jail on a charge of homicide, and the Grand Jury, being in session at the time, a true bill was found and they were tried to the Court.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The case was called for trial when counsel for defendants asked for a severance, which was granted, and Davis was put on trial, and after occupying the time of the Court for nearly two days the case was submitted to the jury and a verdict of

NOT GUILTY

returned by them, without leaving the box. Mr. Marshall, counsel for Griffith, asked for a continuance in the case of their client, which was granted, and on application to Court the accused was admitted to bail. The case now comes on for trial.

PRISONER ARRAIGNED.

William Griffiths, a young man apparently not over twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, was brought before the Court, having, as stated elsewhere, been admitted to bail, and arraigned on a charge of murder. His manner was rather prepossessing than otherwise, and he was the general topic of talk which was much in his favor. He listened attentively and with apparent interest to the reading of the indictment, and to the usual question of "How say you, guilty or not guilty?" he responded in a clear, firm voice, "not guilty," and "By God and my country," was responded to the next question with the same firmness.

THE TRIAL.

The Commonwealth was represented by the District Attorney Pearson and John Coyle, Esq. Thomas M. Marshal and W. C. Moorehead, Esqrs., appeared for the defendant.

The usual panel of jurors was called over before the arraignment, the work of empanneling a jury was commenced, and the last man was sworn at 4 o'clock, he being a talesman, the regular panel having been exhausted in the eleventh man.

JURORS SWORN.

The following is a list of jurors sworn in the case:

James Campbell, Jas. Hendman,
Reuben Winter, Wm. McClelland,
John Riley, Andrew Caspler,
Harvey Crider, David F. Jackson,
Jas. Duncan, C. B. Wolf,
E. C. Stewart, J. H. Graham.

At this time Court took a recess until two o'clock, in order to permit jurors and others to get their dinners, as it was the intention to commence examination of witnesses at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-convened at two o'clock P. M., Judge Merrett on the bench. After the jury had taken their seats in the box, the clerk directed the prisoner to stand up, and then read the indictment.

Mr. Coyle then opened the case on behalf of the Commonwealth, relating in a brief and concise manner the facts in the case as reported above, and concluded by saying that the Commonwealth expected to establish these facts by competent testimony, and if they did so, he was directed by the District Attorney to say that the Commonwealth would ask for a verdict of guilty of murder.

THE TESTIMONY.

Edward Perry was the first witness sworn—He testified to having seen the difficulty at Soho between Price and Parks, known as Price fighting. Parks got Price down; O'Brien attempted to raise him up, and Ed. Davis ran in and struck O'Brien; he turned to see who it was; Davis following him in and striking at him, and finally knocked him down. Davis then left O'Brien, who was in the act of getting up; O'Brien fell back and some one struck him on the neck; O'Brien fell back and some of the crowd went to and threw water on him; O'Brien got up and walked off; he was gone and he died in a few moments afterwards; I remained there until I heard some one say that O'Brien was dead and I went away.

Thos. Parker was next sworn—Witness knew deceased and also knew the prisoner; knew Davis; saw deceased and Davis fighting; Parks and Price were fighting; some distance and knock him down; O'Brien attempted again to get up; knocked down the second time; Crowley or Griffiths then came up and while O'Brien was trying to get up a second time Griffiths struck him a blow; the third time Crowley kicked him twice; O'Brien then fell over on his back and died in about seven minutes; Griffiths left at the third time he had struck him; say whether he struck him or not; Griffiths then walked away; sent for a doctor but O'Brien died before he arrived.

Mr. Marshall called. The testimony of this witness was merely corroborative of some points in the testimony of the preceding witnesses, and the testimony of both the prosecution and the defence was then closed.

Samuel Davis was next sworn—Did not know deceased; was present at the fight; saw Davis sitting O'Brien right and left; O'Brien was going backwards and Davis followed him; Davis knocked him down and struck him twice; saw Crowley or Griffiths then come at O'Brien with a running kick and kicked him twice on the neck; Davis and Griffiths then left; went to the mill; I followed the two and Davis said that Crowley had no right to kick O'Brien. Cross-examined—Did not see O'Brien strike Davis; saw a son-of-a-b—h and should have been kicked.

Cross-examined—Did not see O'Brien attempt to strike Davis; saw him strike Davis; struck him several times after he was down; O'Brien was down when Crowley kicked him.

Dr. Thomas was next sworn and testified to having examined the body of the deceased. He held a post mortem examination and found the seventh rib in O'Brien's neck displaced and fractured.

Thos. Smith, sworn—This witness found the deceased a few minutes after the occurrence, but did not see any one strike him.

Seth O'Neal was next sworn and testified to having operated the deceased in a house on Second avenue, for a fracture of the skull.

Andrew Mowry, sworn—Am a member of the Mayor's police; heard Crowley say to Mr. Patterson, the liquor's clerk, that Davis knocked O'Brien down and he kicked him.

Officer Chambers testified that Griffith admitted to having kicked O'Brien.

The Commonwealth here rested the case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defence. He said that he had been considering whether he should call any witnesses or not. It was the duty of the Commonwealth to make out every fact charged in cases of this character, and if they had failed to do so in this case, and it was only out of an abundance of caution that they have decided to call witnesses to explain some matters in relation elicited by the Commonwealth. The theory of the defence was that the blow which caused death was inflicted by Davis.

John O'Brien, who was in the fight; was examined with Davis and the defendant; Parks and Price went out to fight and Davis afterwards; Davis told him not to; went to the mill; the deceased had come to his death from kicks inflicted by William Griffith, *alias* Crowley, Edward Davis the accessory thereto.

THE ARREST.

Davis and Griffiths were arrested and committed to jail on a charge of homicide, and the Grand Jury, being in session at the time, a true bill was found and they were tried to the Court.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The case was called for trial when counsel for defendants asked for a severance, which was granted, and Davis was put on trial, and after occupying the time of the Court for nearly two days the case was submitted to the jury and a verdict of

NOT GUILTY

returned by them, without leaving the box. Mr. Marshall, counsel for Griffith, asked for a continuance in the case of their client, which was granted, and on application to Court the accused was admitted to bail. The case now comes on for trial.

PRISONER ARRAIGNED.

William Griffiths, a young man apparently not over twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, was brought before the Court, having, as stated elsewhere, been admitted to bail, and arraigned on a charge of murder. His manner was rather prepossessing than otherwise, and he was the general topic of talk which was much in his favor. He listened attentively and with apparent interest to the reading of the indictment, and to the usual question of "How say you, guilty or not guilty?" he responded in a clear, firm voice, "not guilty," and "By God and my country," was responded to the next question with the same firmness.

THE TRIAL.

The Commonwealth was represented by the District Attorney Pearson and John Coyle, Esq. Thomas M. Marshal and W. C. Moorehead, Esqrs., appeared for the defendant.

The usual panel of jurors was called over before the arraignment, the work of empanneling a jury was commenced, and the last man was sworn at 4 o'clock, he being a talesman, the regular panel having been exhausted in the eleventh man.

JURORS SWORN.

The following is a list of jurors sworn in the case:

James Campbell, Jas. Hendman,
Reuben Winter, Wm. McClelland,
John Riley, Andrew Caspler,
Harvey Crider, David F. Jackson,
Jas. Duncan, C. B. Wolf,
E. C. Stewart, J. H. Graham.

At this time Court took a recess until two o'clock, in order to permit jurors and others to get their dinners, as it was the intention to commence examination of witnesses at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-convened at two o'clock P. M., Judge Merrett on the bench. After the jury had taken their seats in the box, the clerk directed the prisoner to stand up, and then read the indictment.

Mr. Coyle then opened the case on behalf of the Commonwealth, relating in a brief and concise manner the facts in the case as reported above, and concluded by saying that the Commonwealth expected to establish these facts by competent testimony, and if they did so, he was directed by the District Attorney to say that the Commonwealth would ask for a verdict of guilty of murder.

THE TESTIMONY.

Edward Perry was the first witness sworn—He testified to having seen the difficulty at Soho between Price and Parks, known as Price fighting. Parks got Price down; O'Brien attempted to raise him up, and Ed. Davis ran in and struck O'Brien; he turned to see who it was; Davis following him in and striking at him, and finally knocked him down. Davis then left O'Brien, who was in the act of getting up